The Daily Gazetteer.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10. 1738.

91: 976.

IT is a Point, I think, which never yet hath been call'd in Queſtion, that Peace and War are in the Power of the Crown; which, without doubt, is a very great Bleſſing to the Subject: For, as on the one hand, this Prerogative adds Luſtre to the Monarchy; ſo, on the other, is great Advantage to the People, who, by epreſentatives, often inquire how it is d; which they could not do if it depended gment. This Conſideration muſt always make Miniſters extremely cautious of altering the the Nation, either by making a haſty War, ping up a diſhonourable Peace. As this is even to a Degree of Self-Evidence, ſo it e confirm'd, experimentally, from a Review Hiſtory for a hundred Years laſt paſt, wherein ld find, that ſcarce any Miniſter was removed ached, but on the Account of real or ſup- iſcarriages on one of theſe Heads

being the Caſe, we need not wonder that miniſtration ſhould act with extraordinary in theſe Matters; for where there Honours, ments, Reputation, and every thing that is them is at Stake, they muſt be wanting to es, as well as to their Country, if they were ith Precipitation: And if the Great have ſo Reaſons to fear, how much more thoſe who e Honour to write in Defence of their Mea- All they deliver is canvaſs'd with a critical ; they are made accountable firſt for the Memory, the Pen, and the Preſs; next they ſured as the mercenary Ecchoes of other entiments; and, laſtly, if their Conjectures leaſt ſhort of Prophecy, they are ridiculed and ſo that while their Enemies grudge them acter of Men of ordinary Capacities, they from them more than lies within the Reach an Capacity. Ought they then to be blamed cking warily and tenderly on important Sub- urely Men of Impartiality and Candour will hey ought?

R all this, I am not either afraid or to ſay, that I intend this Paper for a Vin- of the Miniſtry, againſt the ſenſeleſs and us Reflections which have been ſo profuſely pon them, not only without Cauſe, but with- our. In doing this, I ſhall conſider, firſt, ſt Conduct in avoiding a War ſo long; and, , the Meaſures lately taken for putting us in ion to end it ſoon.

EVER has attended to the Accounts given ides of the Conduct of our Government to- hat of *Spain*, muſt be convinced, that there n a great want of Juſtice, Equity, and Can- the one Side, as well as a great deal of Mo- , Tenderneſs, and Forbearance on the other. oint in Queſtion is, whether this Behaviour of right or wrong? That is, whether our bear- long, redounds to our Honour or Diſgrace; other Words, whether it ought to be con- as a Mark of the Wiſdom or Puſilanimity of ncils? I proteſt ſolemnly, that I have ſtated e with the utmoſt impartiality, and that I o other impulſe upon me, but the Deſire of at the Truth. All the World knows what een ſaid on the one Side, That the tamely ng theſe *Spaniards* to plunder our Ships, was to the Reputation of *Britain*; that the re- ters of Mark and Reprizal, was deſtructive- de in general; that the way of Negotiation ous, uncertain, and diſhonourable; and, in hat our declining a War diſpirited the People , and render'd the Nation deſpicable Abroad: airly related what I have met with on this the Queſtion, and have ſtrung together thoſe ns which the Party would have paſs for Ar- Let us now hear what may be offered on er Side.

e firſt Place, as we are a Chriſtian Nation, it no Means become us to make War on every n, or even on every Injury that is offered us. s expreſly ſaid in the Goſpel of private Perſons without having immediate Recourſe to Juſtice, is alſo true in a political Senſe, and, without doubt, it is our Duty as a Nation, or rather as a Chriſtian Nation, to avoid, as far as we may, the Effuſion of Blood, tho' it may be a little at the Expence of our Intereſt and our Character, as a martial People. I am well aware how this will be reliſhed by the Wits on the other Side of the Queſtion. I know it will be anſwered with a Horſe-laugh; nay, I know it has been anſwered with twenty Horſe-laughs already raiſed on the Chriſtian Conduct of a Chriſtian Nation. But one Comfort is, that theſe People conſult with nothing but their Paſſions and their Humours; and therefore no wonder that they fly in the Face of Reaſon and Authority, as well as of the Adminiſtration. The Credit of *Grotius* is, I preſume, as well eſtabliſhed as that of *Caleb D'Anvers*; and though the latter laughs at the acting on Chriſtian Maxims in reſpect to War, yet the former lays them down very gravely, juſt in the manner I have tranſcribed them.

SECONDLY, in Point of Prudence, ſetting all Reſpect to Chriſtian Maxims aſide, War is not to be undertaken ſuddenly, even where it may be undertaken juſtly. Firſt, becauſe it is unelligible in its Nature, terrible in its Courſe, and fatal in its Conſequences: Whereas Negotiation is liable to none of theſe Objections, it ſhews a Spirit of Calumneſs and Conſideration, and is ſo far from betraying any thing of Puſilanimity, that it is a plain Indication that People who uſed it will make War in earneſt, when they are compelled ſo to do: I ſay, compelled, becauſe nothing elſe can juſtify a War, at leaſt in the Opinion of *Livy*, who, ſpeaking of the War with the *Samnites*, ſays, it was lawful, becauſe it was neceſſary, and that they might well appeal to Arms, having no other Reſource. Secondly, the iſſue of War is incertain, and it is the higheſt Point of Wiſdom to act cautiouſly, as to all Things that are incertain; becauſe, ſince we cannot alter the Nature of Things, it is our Duty to conform to them. When the Great Queen *Elizabeth*, who by the Way did not break with *Spain* till ſhe was forced to it, took at laſt that important Step. The King of *Sweden*, one of her great Admirers, cenſured it, and, perhaps, he would have found many Followers, if her great Succeſs, owing to the Bleſſing of God upon her Arms, had not ſtopped their Mouths. It ſhould ſeem then, the Conduct of our Miniſtry hath been perfectly reconcileable to national Prudence and political Foreſight: But this is not all; we are not only a Nation, but a trading Nation, and as ſuch, if we ought to be very ſenſible of all Injuries done our Trade, we ought of Conſequence to be no leſs careful of not injuring our Trade ourſelves; as of Neceſſity we muſt do, if we enter upon a War, where it can by any Means be avoided. For as *Grotius* rightly obſerves, a Nation ought to conſider, not only an Injury received, but the Conſequences alſo of revenging that Injury, leſt the latter ſhould far Overbalance the Satisfaction and Credit reſulting from Revenge. In doing this, we do not ſhew any mean Complaiſance, any ſhameful Tenderneſs for our Enemy, but a juſt and laudable Regard for ourſelves, as fearing we may one Day have Occaſion to make uſe of that Reflection, which *Iphicrates* thought moſt ſhameful in Stateſmen or Generals; *Who cou'd have apprehended this?*

IN the third Place, we ought to conſider the Conduct of ſuch as have been reputed the Wiſeſt, and have been evidently the moſt ſucceſsful Nations, in order to diſcover what our own Conduct ought to be. Now it is certain that the *Greeks* were extremely cautious in the Article of making War: The Sieges of *Thebes* and *Troy*, are the moſt famous, as well as the moſt antient military Atchievements to be met with in their Hiſtory; and we know, that before the Wars which produced theſe were undertaken, there were ample Repreſentations of Injuries made, and Negotiations of conſiderable Length. If this was their Conduct in thoſe early Times, without queſtion they became rather more than leſs cautious as they grew Polite; and that this was really the Caſe, the Reader may convince himſelf, by turning to the firſt and ſecond Books of *Thucydides*, wherein he will find, that the *Peloponneſian* War did not commence till after many fruitleſs Treaties and long Negotiations. On the other hand, the *Etolians* were always looked upon to be a baſe, barbarous, and bloody-minded People; becauſe whenever they conceived themſelves injured, they took their Revenge without any more to do, which was held to ſpring from a Spirit of Rapine and Cruelty, not from any Generoſity of Mind, or quick Senſe of Honour. I might add to all this, Authorities from *Ariſtotle*, *Polybius*, *Xenophon*, and other *Greek* Writers of Eminence; but I forbear, becauſe I neither deſire to fatigue, nor to confound the Reader. As to the Conduct of the *Romans* in this Reſpect, it would be impertinent in me to dwell long upon it, becauſe every School-Boy knows, that they piqued themſelves much more upon their Juſtice than their Valour, inſtituted a very ſolemn Manner of Proceeding, attended with a long Train of Ceremonies, to prevent the Commencent of raſh Wars, and to infuſe into the People a ſtrong Opinion of the Juſtice of their Cauſe, before they put it on the Trial of Arms. To theſe Authorities I crave Leave to adjoin that of *Joſephus*, a very wiſe Man, a General, a Stateſman, a Perſon verſed in the *Greek* and *Roman* Learning: In fine, an Hiſtorian paſſionately fond of his Country, to which he thought he could not do a greater Honour, than by aſcribing to its Inhabitants the greateſt Caution in this Reſpect, affirming, that they never took up Arms but purely to defend themſelves and their Laws.

ON the whole therefore, if we have any Reliſh for the Maxims of our Holy Religion; if we have any Regard for thoſe Reaſons which have appeared moſt cogent to the wiſeſt Politicians, ancient and modern; if we pay any Reſpect to the Precedents ſet us by the greateſt and moſt ſucceſsful People, we muſt admit, that all that hath been offered on the other Side is meer empty Declamation, Fights of frothy Eloquence, fit only for the Mob, and which is ſo far from tarniſhing the Reputation of thoſe at the Helm, that in Fact it raiſes it; for it is a great thing to do the Duty of a *Pilot* well, when the Heavens are black, and the Seas run high; but it is ſtill a greater to diſcharge, duly, this important Truſt, when in the midſt of exterior Dangers a Part of the Crew are mutinous, Calmneſs and Conduct at ſuch a Time are moſt exemplary Virtues; and ſo they will appear, if not to us, to the reſt of *Europe* and to Poſterity; our Blindneſs being only our own Misfortune. Thus much for the firſt Part of my Task. Now to the ſecond.

IT is a Maxim laid down by *Polybius*, who hath always been held a very wiſe and judicious Writer, *That* tho' War *is much to be feared, yet we are not bound to bear all Things in order to avoid it.* If *Polybius* ſaid this wiſely, then have the Adminiſtration acted wiſely; for they have deferred having recourſe to this Remedy, as long as it was practicable; and now, when it appears no longer practicable, they make ſuch Preparations as ſhew they intend to act vigorouſly, that the Inconveniencies neceſſarily attending War may laſt but a very ſhort Time. If it were in my Inclination to offer Clouds of Incenſe, if it were agreeable to thoſe in Power to hear themſelves praiſed, the preſent is certainly the faireſt Occaſion that ever preſented itſelf in favour of this or of any other Adminiſtration. If they have at laſt opened the *Temple* of *Janus*, and appealed to the *Almighty*, even their Enemies allow, that they have not done this but after long and unbearable Provocations; ſo that they have no Reaſon to doubt the Juſtice of their Cauſe. Again, they have no reaſonable Grounds to doubt its Succeſs; it is ſuch a War as the *Romans* would have choſen; it is not to be carried on at our Doors, but at a Diſtance; it is a Naval War, and our Naval Power was never ſo great as at preſent; becauſe the Adminiſtration had always this Point in their View, and the preſent critical Juncture ſhews, with how great Reaſon we may therefore not only juſtly wiſh, and reaſonable hope, but alſo poſitively expect that all private Prejudices, all factious Animoſities, will, for a Time at leaſt, be laid aſide, and that there will be a true Coalition of Parties for the Service of their Country. The Neceſſity of the preſent Meaſures, the Malecontents themſelves have confeſſed, and that they are carried on with proper Spirit and Diligence, is ſelf-evident. Let us then forget whatever is paſt, and endeavour to vye with each other only in our Love to the Publick. Let us confeſs this alike in our Words, and in our Actions, and let us ſay and do whatever may approve us true

Britons,

Britons, loyal Subjects, and Men who have no private Intereſt at Heart. This I take to be Advice which will be pleaſing to the Miniſtry, and not diſagreeable to thoſe who were Malecontents: For when it is once declared that we have Enemies Abroad, I do not doubt but we ſhall be all Friends at Home.

R. FREEMAN.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Durham, Aug. 1. Yeſterday ended the Aſſizes for this City and County, when the two following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz.

Thomas Stephenſon, for robbing Henry Dobinſon on the Highway of 1s. 6d. and uſing him in a moſt cruel Manner.

And John Smith, for ſtealing a Gelding, the Property of one Mr. Wheatley.

John Penman is to be tranſported for 14 Years.

Three were acquitted, viz. Dorothy Craggs, and Iſabel Morrow, indicted for murdering their Baſtard Children, and Mary Train for picking John Atkinſon's Pocket of 8 Guineas. Three more were found not guilty and diſcharged.

Joſeph Wheatley was burnt in the Hand for Sheep-ſtealing; and Alice Dixon is to continue in Gaol till next Aſſizes, for the ſame Crime.

Mary Horn is likewiſe ordered to be continued in Gaol, (for threatening to murder Francis Nicholſ, Eſq; and attempting to burn his Houſe) till ſhe find Sureties for her good Behaviour.

On Friday Evening laſt while the Court was ſitting, a terrible Fire broke out in a Tanner's Work-houſe in Framwell Gate, which burnt with great Fury, occaſioned by a large Quantity of Bark taking hold, which much endanger'd the whole Street, there not being an Engine in the City; but the Wind being down, and a numerous Aſſiſtance coming, it was kept from ſpreading, and only demoliſhed the Work-houſe it began in, with about 200 l. worth of Bark.

Newcaſtle, Aug. 4. This Day ended, at the Guild-hall, the Aſſizes for this Town. Bartholomew Cay for ſtealing Deals, and John Miller and Iſabel Groſs, for ſeveral Felonies, were burnt in the Hand; and James Ogle acquitted. Patrick Doudall, alias Frederick Dalton, on Suſpicion of Murder, is continued upon his Commitment.

The ſame Day the Aſſizes ended for the County of Northumberland, when the four following Criminals were capitally convicted, viz. William Wealams, Luke Rotherford, John Herbertſon, and John Gladſtones alias Cleghorn, but are all ſince reprieved by the Judge. John Thompſon, and John Strangeways alias Strangwiſh, to be tranſported for ſeven Years. Anne Vardy and Anne Clark, to remain in Gaol: And Edward Clark, John Anderſon, Patrick Mills, Anne Bell alias Wood, and Anne Dawſon, were diſcharged.

Northampton, Aug. 7. On Monday laſt a Tradeſman of Kettering dropped from his Horſe in an Apoplectick Fit about a Mile from Harborough, and languiſh'd, ſpeechleſs, till Friday, and then expired.

And on Thurſday Mr. Ratnett, a Baker, of Towceſter, dropp'd from his Horſe about a Mile from that Town, and died on the Spot.

Likewiſe on Saturday, about three in the Afternoon, Mr. Dickenſon, a Baker, of Kinſthorpe, dropp'd down dead at the North End of this Town, coming to our Market.

On Monday laſt a Man was committed to our Gaol for ſtealing Leather from a Sufferer by the late dreadful Fire at Wellingborough.

On Saturday Mary Marks, and Yeſterday Francis Allen, were committed to the ſame Place for Houſebreaking.

On Saturday ſome Bargemen, pretending to be a Preſs-Gang, purſued a poor Taylor at Tuale near Reading, who ran ſo faſt to eſcape from them, that what with the Fright, and the Violence of his Race, he dropp'd down dead.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, July 29. *N. S.* On the 22d arrived the Comord, Arbuthnot, from Hamburgh: On the 23d, the Don Carlos, Beeſton; the John, Fagan; on the 25th, the Eltham, Macnamara; the Friendſhip, Lower, all from London. On the 24th, ſailed the Charming Peggy, Martin, for the North; the Endeavour, Mac Candlys, for Belfaſt: On the 26th, the Sarah, Dalton, for the North.

Leghorn, Aug. 4. *N. S.* On the 29th ult. arrived the St. Michael, Coad, from Dublin; the Warrington, ——, from Tripoli: Auguſt 1. the Conveener, Eſdall, from Salonica; the Prince of Orange, Davis, from Catania. Sailed the William and Mary, Etherington, for Alexandria.

HOME PORTS.

Dartmouth, Aug 6. Yeſterday came in the Friend's Deſire of Tenby, Lloyd, from Shoreham for Bourdeaux; and this Day the Willing Endeavour, Maynar, of and from Jerſey. Wind W. S W.

Portſmouth, Aug. 8. Yeſterday came into the Harbour the Endeavour, Maſterman, with Hemp from Riga for the Dock; and this Day the Diſpatch, Jones, from St. Malo in Ballaſt.

Deal, Aug. 8. Wind S. S. W. Remain in the Downs the Three Men of War; with the Alexander, Jameſon, for Port Mahon; the Preſton, Hallum, for Oporto; the Penelope, Wimble, the Thomas and Ann, Blanchard, for South Carolina. Arrived the Scroop, Conway; and the Fanny, Virchild, from St. Chriſtopher's; and the Princeſs Louiſa, Pinnell, from Bengall and St. Helena, and ſailed for the River, 'whoſe Crew getting to the Arms, defended themſelves from the Men of Wars Boats coming on 'Board to preſs them; on which one of the Men of 'War ſlipping her Anchors and Cables, came and 'lay abroad Side of the Princeſs Louiſa, on which 'they ſubmitted; however one Man was killed belonging to the Eaſt India Man, and ſeveral hurt.'

Graveſend, Aug. 8. Paſſed by the Penryn, Trounce; and the Dolphin, Underſide, from Oſtend; the Maynard, Reynolds, from Virginia; the Terrible, St. Leger, from Gallipoly, laſt from Cork.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

The Nevis Merchant, New, from Nevis; and the Kingſton, ——, from New England at Briſtol.

The Bladen, Slayton, from New England at Plymouth.

LONDON.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from France, but no News in it worth relating.

The George, Capt. White, from Bencoolen, call'd at Batavia, where two Junks arrived from China, and reported, that an Engliſh China Ship had been ſet on Fire by Lightening, and burnt to the Waters Edge, near the Streights of Malacca: And as the Royal Guardian, Capt. Hoadley, who had been let to Freight to private Merchants at Fort St. George, to go to China and back, was left in China when the Wincheſter came from thence, it's very much fear'd, if there be any Truth in the Tale, that ſhe was the Ship.

Captain Edward Kervell, Maſter of the Ship Elizabeth, bound to Penſilvania, having cleared his Ship on Monday laſt at Graveſend, was ſtanding with the Pilot in a Balcony of a Publick Houſe which over-look'd the River, and the Rail giving way they both fell in; People going to their Aſſiſtance they were both taken up, but the Captain died on Tueſday, and the Pilot's Life is deſpaired of.

Laſt Tueſday a Diſpenſation paſſed the Great Seal to enable the Rev. John Barnard, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Worceſter, to hold the Rectory of Kinwarden, in the County of Warwick and Dioceſe of Worceſter, together with the Rectory of St. Nicholas, in the City of Worceſter.

Tueſday laſt the Coroner's Jury ſate on the Body of the Highwayman who the Day before ſhot himſelf in Fulham Field, and brought in their Verdict, *Self Murder*; and Yeſterday Morning his Body was buried in the Croſs Road between Purſers Croſs and Walham Green, with a Stake drove through it.

We hear that Mr. Davis, Reader at the Chapel in the Tower, who dropp'd down of an Apoplectick Fit in Divine Service on Sunday laſt, as mentioned in ſome of the Papers, is ſince recovered, and is now in good Health.

Yeſterday was held a Board of Admiralty, but no more Ships were commiſſioned: Several Protections were granted by their Lordſhips to Fiſhermen and others.

The Aſſizes for the Oxford Circuit being ended, Mr. Juſtice Page ſet out from Glouceſter to his Seat in Oxfordſhire; as did alſo Mr Juſtice Denton for his Seat at Ford Hook in Buckinghamſhire.

On Saturday next the Aſſizes begins at Briſtol in the County of Somerſet, before Mr. Juſtice Forteſcue Aland, and Mr. Baron Thomſon, which, when ended, will compleat the Weſtern Circuit.

At the Races at Canterbury, his Majeſty's Plate of 100 Guineas was won by the Duke of Devonſhire's Horſe, Second.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	05	43
	Evening		

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 167 1-4. South Sea 100 1-half. Old Annuity 111 1-4. New ditto 109 1-4th. Three per Cent. 108 1-4. Cent. Loan 108 1-4th, 108. Ditto 5 per Cent. 98. Royal Aſſurance 107. London Aſſurance 1-half. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 4s. South Sea ditto, 11 l. 10s. Prem. Bank Circle 3 l. 10s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 3 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5s. Welſh ditto Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders at Three per Cent. ditto 101. Million Bank 1 half.

This Day is publiſhed;

[Price SIX-PENCE]

AUGUST the Second, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Thirty-eight. A Poem. In the Manner of Many.

By BICKERSTAFFE, *the Younger.*

Is it not ominous in all Countries,
When Crows and Ravens croak upon Trees,
The Roman Senate when within
The City Walls, an Owl was ſeen,
Did cauſe their Clergy with Luſtrations,
Call'd by the Church Humiliations,
The round-fac'd Prodigy t' avert,
From doing Town and Country hurt.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

To be Sold by Auction,

(*By Order of the High Court of Chancery*)

On Monday the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1738, and the following Days,

THE Houſhold Furniture of The Lewis, Eſq. deceaſed, at his late Manſion in Soberton, in the County of Hants, (Ten Miles from Wincheſter, Portſmouth, and Southampton) Conſiſting of Damask, Mohair, and other Beds, Window Curtains, Chairs, good Feather Beds, Blankets and Quilts, ſeveral of fine Tapeſtry Hangings, Repeating Table and other Clocks, Walnut Tree Desks and Book-Caſes, with Looking Doors, large Pier and Chimney Glaſſes; Variety of fine land, Damask, Diaper, and other Houſhold Linen, Pictures, China, Fire Arms, and Horſe Furniture, a Quantity of Kitchen Furniture, a compleat Brew-Houſe, a Copper containing about 170 Gallons, a Turret Clock Bell; ſome Lead Statues, on Stone Pedeſtals and Grates. Likewiſe, a large Parcel of Cord Wood, Faggots, &c. to be put up in one or more Lots, at the Option of the Company. The Goods, &c. to be viewed on Thurſday the Inſtant, and every Day, Sunday excepted, to the Time of Sale; which will begin each Day at 11 o'Clock precisely.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, on Friday the by Mr. Jonathan Dear, at Soberton aforeſaid, and Houſes of Wincheſter, Portſmouth, Southampton, field, Alton and Salisbury; and by Mr. Richard worth, Upholder, againſt the New Church in the Strand.

For the PALSY,

An infallible and ſpeedy Cure, by a Medicine, being a moſt pleaſant Cordial Tincture, to be taken in Drops,

WHICH gives inſtant Relief in Paralytick or Nervous Indiſpoſitions, proceeding what Cauſe ſoever; and alſo in all Weakneſſes, or Debility ture, whether from Old Age, or occaſioned by contagious neſs of Body, or any Irregularities of Living, ſuch as Drinking, &c. whereby Nature is ſorely weakened, and in a Manner quite ſpoiled.

This infallible Chymical Tincture is endued with ſuch ecifick Qualities, that it inſtantly enters the Nerves, the cipal Seat of all Complaints of a Paralytick Kind, natural Heat and Strength to a Degree conſiſtent with State of Health; and in a very little time perfectly Paralytick Weakneſſes of the longeſt ſtanding; and ſeveteſt or worſt Effects of it either on old or young, ſhaking or trembling of the Limbs, Numbneſs, or Coldneſs on any Part of the Body; as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and all Ages, to Publication.

As for any Weakneſſes or Decays of Nature, by otherwiſe, this Tincture has not its Equal; it is ſo ſure Operation, as not to give the leaſt Diſturbance in but in its Effects ſo ſtrong and prevalent, that all Weakneſſes of Nature, whether Paralytick, Convulſive, any other Indiſpoſitions attending the Head and Body inſtantly relieved, and daily mended; ſo as in a ſhort Time a perfect Cure is accompliſhed.

It is exceeding pleaſant to take, ſafe in Operation, perfectly agreeable to the Stomach and Palate, gives Digeſtion, cauſes a good Appetite, revives and ſtrengthens whole Human Frame, and is ſo ſafe and regular in all Paralytick, Convulſive, and other Nervous Indiſpoſitions that nothing in the World was ever yet known to near it.

It is ſold by ſpecial Order of the Author, only at Markham's Toyſhop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, for 3 s. 6 d. each Bottle.

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